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### REMARKS

New claims 7-10 have been added without adding new matter. Claims 1-6 have not been amended. Therefore, reconsideration of claims 1-10 in view of the remarks below is respectfully requested.

By way of this amendment, Applicants have made a diligent effort to place the claims in condition for allowance. However, should there remain any outstanding issues that require adverse action, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone the undersigned at (858) 552-1311 so that such issues may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

### Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103

1. Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,528,260 (Kent) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,339,392 (Risberg et al.). Applicants respectfully submit, however, that one skilled in the art would not combine Kent with Risberg et al. Further, the combination of the Kent and Risberg patents fail to teach or make claims 1, 3, 4 and 6 obvious and alternatively teach away from the method and systems as claimed. Specifically, claim 1, for example, recites in part:

- selecting a desired font size for displaying text messages that are displayed in an information box on a viewing screen;
- formatting a text message for display in the information box on the viewing screen according to the selected font size;
- determining whether a length of the text message is too long to fit in the information box based on the selected font size;
- displaying an amount of the text message that fits in the information box based on the selected font size; and
- automatically scrolling through any remainder of the text message.

As such, claim 1 provides a method that formats a text message based on a selected font, displays the text according to the selected font, and automatically scrolls through

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the remaining text.

The Kent patent is specifically directed to user-controlled scrolling of data. The entire purpose of the subject matter described and claimed in the Kent patent is to provide users with the ability to control the horizontal and vertical scrolling of data that is not displayed entirely within a particular window or information box/area. I.e., Kent allows the user to pan across and down the data, so as to bring desired portions of the data into the window.

Kent describes presenting data to a user through the window on a display device, and allowing a user to manually control the scrolling of the data into (and out of) the window in situations where the data to be displayed is larger than the display window size. Kent does not teach or suggest formatting the data to fit, e.g., horizontally, within a window. That is, the Kent patent teaches away from formatting data in order to accommodate a prescribed window. (Kent, col. 1, lines 27-33).

Kent explicitly points out that the scroll function "is implemented without requiring any changes in the user interface." (Kent, col. 3, lines 34-35, emphasis added). Because Kent teaches away from user interface changes, one skilled in the art would not combine the font size changes of the Risberg et al. patent with the Kent patent. Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is not obvious in view of Kent and Risberg et al.

Further, even if one were to combine Kent with Risberg et al., the combination still would not teach at least the formatting of the text message according to the selected font size as recited in claim 1. Alternatively, the only formatting described in Risberg et al. allows the user to control the look of an active window or object through control of the color, fonts, and borders. Applying the Risberg et al. formatting of an active window to Kent would only affect the display and would not affect the formatting of the text or the scrolling described by Kent. This is evidenced by both Kent and Risberg et al. because neither teaches "formatting the text message for

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display in the information box . . . according to the selected font size" as recited in claim 1. Therefore, the combination of Kent with Risberg et al. does not teach or make obvious each element as recited in claim 1.

Claims 2 and 3 dependent from claim 1 and thus are not obvious for at least the reasons as provided above.

Claim 4 is directed to a system for displaying text. The Examiner also rejected claim 4 based on Kent in view of Risberg et al. However, the system of claim 4 includes, for example, "a set top box" and "a font size selector", where the set top box at least in part displays "only an amount of the text message that fits within the information box, and causes the text message to scroll within the information box." (Claim 4). Kent and Risberg et al. do not recite or teach a set-top box, and thus do not teach all the elements of claim 4. Therefore, Kent and Risberg et al. do not teach or make obvious each element of claim 4, and thus claim 4 is not obvious in view of Kent and Risberg et al.

Claims 5 and 6 dependent from claim 4, and are also not obvious for at least the reasons as provided above.

Therefore, the rejection of at least claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 should be withdrawn.

2. Claims 2 and 5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,528,260 (Kent) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,339,392 (Risberg et al.) and in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,421,694 (Nawaz et al.).

It has already been shown above that Kent teaches away from the formatting of data to fit within a window, and that one skilled in the art would not combine the font size changes of the Risberg et al. patent with the teachings of the Kent patent. Therefore, claims 2 and 5 are not obvious for at least the reasons provided above.

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In addition, Kent teaches away from Nawaz et al. because Kent involves user-controlled scrolling while Nawaz et al. teaches a continuous scrolling from the last line of the text message back to the beginning of the text message. The scrolling in Kent is implemented by the user positioning the cursor well below the window to quickly scroll to the bottom of the text message, and positioning the cursor well above the window to quickly scroll back to the top of the text message. However, the benefit of the user-controlled scrolling is defeated if Kent were combined with Nawaz et al. The user would easily lose his place when trying to scroll to the end of the text message if the scrolling automatically continued back to the beginning of the text message. As a result, Kent teaches away from Nawaz et al. and one skilled in the art would not think to combine Kent with Nawaz et al. Therefore, claims 2 and 5 are not obvious in view of Kent, Risberg et al., and Nawaz et al.

Additionally, Applicants would like to point out that claim 5 is dependent from claim 4 and thus pertains to a system comprising a set top box. Kent, Risberg et al., and Nawaz et al. do not recite or teach a set-top box, and thus do not teach all the elements of claim 5. Therefore, claim 5 is not obvious in view of Kent, Risberg et al., and Nawaz et al.

Thus, the rejection for claims 2 and 5 should be withdrawn.

#### New Claims

3. Newly submitted claims 7-10 are believed to be allowable because support for new claims 7-10 can be found in the specification, drawings, and claims. More specifically, support can be found in the specification for claim 7 on at least page 5, line 3-19; for claim 8 at least from page 5, line 23 to page 6, line 1; for claim 9 on at least page 4, line 9-15; and for claim 10 on at least page 6, line 9-15. Applicants respectfully submit that new claims 7-10 are not anticipated or obvious in view of the applied references, and thus are in condition for allowance.

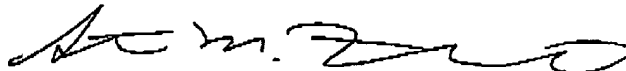
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**CONCLUSION**

Applicants submit that the above amendment and remarks place the pending claims in a condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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